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FOREIGN TRADE

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Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MAY 8, 1948

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COVER SUBJECT—Sorting gap at the mouth of the Gatineau River, which is now experiencing the heaviest movement of logs along its length on record. These logs, in four, eight, twelve or sixteen-foot lengths, are drawn out through gaps shown in this photograph by sorters who identify the ownership of each by a registered symbol stamped on the end. Booms of logs are formed and towed to one or other of the two major pulp and paper mills in the vicinity of Ottawa. Commencing with the spring break-up of ice, logs are cleared from smaller streams into the Gatineau, which carries them singly or in booms towards its mouth. Progress is temporarily halted by dams erected at various points along the river by power companies, but the logs finally reach the "jack ladder" that carries them to gang saws to be cut into standard four-foot lengths for conversion into pulp and paper. Approximately 12,500,000 logs, representing some 500,000 cords of wood, float down the Gatineau each year.

Photo by National Film Board.

Havana Charter Countries Handle Ninety Percent of World Trade

Fifty-three nations signed Final Act of Charter on March 24, 1948—Ratification by necessary number of legislatures not expected till latter part of 1949, when the International Trade Organization (ITO) may become a specialized agency of United Nations—Canada represented on executive committee of eighteen countries.

By L. E. Couillard, Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

NINETY per cent of the world's trade is represented by the fifty-three nations that signed the Final Act of the Havana Charter on March 24, 1948, though the International Trade Organization, for which it provides, will not come into being as a specialized agency of the United Nations until the Charter has been ratified by twenty-seven governments. Twenty acceptances will be sufficient on and after March 24, 1949. If, however, the Charter has not entered into force by September 30, 1949, it is provided that the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall invite those countries that have deposited instruments of acceptance to determine whether and on what conditions they desire to bring it into force. As it is unlikely that a number of governments will be able to place the Charter before their respective legislatures until the middle of next year, it is not expected that the Charter will come into effect until the latter part of 1949.

The Havana Charter represents the work of fifty-six countries that attended the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, which commenced its deliberations on November 21, 1947, in Havana. The Final Act served to authenticate the English and French texts of the Charter, which may now be submitted for study and ratification by the fifty-three signatory countries. The executive committee, on which Canada is represented, will be required during the interim to establish authentic texts of the Charter in Chinese, Russian and Spanish, in addition to other functions set forth below.

Preparatory Conference Started in October, 1946

Work on the Charter formally started in London, in October, 1946, when a preparatory committee of twenty-three countries assembled. Its basic working document was a "suggested trade charter", prepared by the United States. The text emerging from this conference was further edited by a drafting committee, which met in New York in January, 1947. The second session of the preparatory committee was held in Geneva from April to October, 1947, and the document emerging from discussions of a proposed charter, concluded in August, became known as the Geneva Draft Charter. This was then submitted by the preparatory committee to the World Trade Conference on Trade and Employment, recently concluded in Havana.

The Charter is a highly complex and technical document of some 35,000 words, and contains 106 articles that have been divided into nine chapters, some of which are further broken down into sections. Under the terms of the Charter, ITO members pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to promote national and international action. Its objectives, necessarily set forth here in broad outline, are as follows:

(*a*) Assurance of large and growing volume of real income and effective demand.

Cuba—Capitol Building in Havana. This city was recently the scene of the World Trade Conference on Trade and Employment which produced the Havana Charter.

(*b*) Promotion of economic development.
(*c*) Furtherance of access to markets.
(*d*) Reduction of trade barriers and the elimination of discrimination.
(*e*) Promotion of consultation and co-operation in the solution of problems relating to international trade and all fields covered by the Charter.

Scope of Charter Indicated by Chapters and Sections

The scope of the charter and the nature of the future International Trade Organization is indicated by the titles of its chapters and sections, as follows, figures in brackets having reference to the Article numbers:

Chapter I—Purpose and Objectives (1)
Chapter II—Employment and Economic Activity (2-7)
Chapter III—Economic Development and Reconstruction (8-15)
Chapter IV—Commercial Policy (16-45)
Section A. Tariffs, Preferences, and Internal Taxation and Regulation (16-19)
Section B. Quantitative Restrictions and Related Exchange Matters (20-24)
Section C. Subsidies (25-28)
Section D. State Trading and Related Matters (29-32)
Section E. General Commercial Provisions (33-39)
Section F. Special Provisions (40-45)
Chapter V—Restrictive Business Practices (46-54)
Chapter VI—Inter-governmental Commodity Agreement (55-70)
Section A. Introductory Considerations (55-57)

Section B. Inter-governmental Commodity Agreements in General (58-61)
Section C. Inter-governmental Commodity Control Agreements (62-66)
Section D. Miscellaneous Provisions (67-70)
Chapter VII—The International Trade Organization (71-91)
Section A. Structure and Functions (71-73)
Section B. The Conference (74-77)
Section C. The Executive Board (78-81)
Section D. The Commissions (82-83)
Section E. The Director-General and Staff (84-85)
Section F. Other Organizational Provisions (86-91)
Chapter VIII—Settlement of Differences (92-97)
Chapter IX—General Provisions (98-106)

Although it is not expected that the Charter will enter into force before a year and a half, the preparatory work and the interim functions which must be performed prior to the establishment of the Organization will be continued. The Havana Conference appointed an executive committee of eighteen countries to which these tasks have been assigned. The executive committee was elected on the basis of the provisions which the Charter contains for the election of the executive board of the future Organization. Canada, as a country "of chief economic importance", has a seat on the committee.

Present Functions of Executive Committee

The functions of the executive committee are contained in the resolution under which it was established. A copy of this resolution is appended to the text of the Charter. Briefly, the functions of the executive committee are as follows:—

(*a*) To convoke the first session of the Conference.

(*b*) To submit the provisional agenda for the first session of the conference, together with the documents and recommendations relating to all matters upon this agenda. (This particular function is one of the most important. It will include, for example, the suggested allocation of the functions of the Organization to its various organs, such as the Conference, the Executive Board and the Commissions. It will also include: proposals as to the program and budget for the first year of the Organization; studies regarding the selection of the headquarters of the Organization; and draft financial and staff regulations.)

(*c*) To prepare a draft agreement of relationship with the United Nations, and texts of working relationships with inter-governmental and with non-governmental organizations. (The need for co-operation and the avoidance of duplication are of primary concern in these matters.)

(*d*) To prepare documents concerning the legal capacity of the Organization and the privileges and immunities of its members and staff.

(*e*) To establish authentic texts of the Charter in Chinese, Spanish, and Russian, as well as the authentic texts in English and French of the more important records and committee reports of the Havana Conference. The latter are important in view of the evidential value they will enjoy for purposes of interpretation of the Charter.

(*f*) To enter into consultation with the International Court of Justice, in order to determine whether, within specified limits, an amendment to the Charter is necessary on the question of review by the Court of certain decisions of the Organization arising out of differences.

(*g*) To study how the provisions of the Charter concerning economic development and reconstruction can best be implemented and co-ordinated with the work of other international bodies interested.

(*h*) To study and enter into consultation with the Swiss Government to determine whether and how that country, in view of its peculiar financial position, can be brought into the Organization.

(*i*) To enter into consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the expenses incurred by the preparatory Committee referred to above and by the Havana Conference.

(*j*) Generally to perform such other tasks as may be ancillary and necessary to the performance of its functions.

Committee Scheduled to Meet in August

It can be seen that a good deal of work will have to be done before the first meeting of the conference. A small secretariat is already at work, and it is expected that the executive committee will hold its first meeting next August.

The Havana Charter and the organization which it is hoped will be established for its administration represent a new departure in international economic relations. Many former attempts to reach multilateral agreements on even relatively small segments of the many subjects covered by the Havana Charter have met with failure. The fact that so many nations have persisted during two and a half years of almost continuous negotiations, in spite of what appeared at times to be insurmountable difficulties, and have finally agreed on the text of a Charter, which has a reasonable chance to command wide acceptance, is a significant and encouraging accomplishment in itself.

The Charter is not a perfect document. Many of its provisions reflect a finely balanced compromise between countries of varying economic size and degree of development, policy, interests and aspirations. Being a compromise, it does not give full satisfaction to the many delegations and governments concerned in its preparation. There existed at Havana, however, a strong consensus of opinion that the compromise reached is the best possible, having regard to the difficulties of the task and to the fact that the Charter enters into fields of international economic relations which hitherto had remained unexplored. In respect to the latter consideration, the new concept of a World Trade Organization is not a static one; it will permit of evolution and development in the light of experience and the accumulation of "case-law".

Charter Reflects Present World Problems

Furthermore, the Charter reflects in varying degrees the difficult times in which it was formulated. Such factors, for example, as the economic dislocation which resulted from the war, the economic fears of countries, the reluctance to permit the least encroachment on the "economic sovereignty" of nations, have all affected to a greater or lesser degree the provisions of the Charter and the nature of the organization which it envisages.

In spite of its failings, however, the Charter reflects the determination of the nations at Havana, representing over 90 per cent of world trade, to choose and adhere to the rule of international economic co-operation

rather than fall prey to the law of the economic jungle. To Canada, as one of the leading trading nations of the world and one to which international trade is of such vital importance, the fostering and strengthening of such a determination is of immeasurable importance.

The success of the International Trade Organization will depend on the efficient functioning of its organs, particularly of its conference and executive board, and consequently on the goodwill, co-operation and reasonableness of its members, rather than on the actual provisions of the Charter. It goes without saying that, if resort to its escape clauses and exceptions, which were considered necessary to meet exceptional circumstances, becomes the rule, the Organization will not survive. It remains to be seen whether these basic requirements for success in the practical application and development of a code of economic law will be met.

If and when the Charter is brought into force, the I.T.O. is set up, and such conditions of success are met, the Charter will become an international multilateral agreement on trade and employment of a kind and scope which the world has never seen before.

(Editor's Note—Copies of the Final Act, the Havana Charter and related documents, a limited supply of which is available, may be obtained from the Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, which is the sales agent in Canada for publications of the United Nations. The price is sixty cents.)

Modifications to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Are Now Available

Changes made by contracting countries, including Canada, during negotiations in Havana, held in conjunction with World Conference on Trade and Employment—Four protocols and one declaration signed.

MODIFICATIONS have been made to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, resulting from a conference of the contracting parties, held in Havana at the same time as the World Conference on Trade and Employment. Countries now applying the general agreement provisionally are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The thirteen additional countries participating in negotiations at Geneva on tariffs, and whose tariff schedules are annexed to the general agreement, are: Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, China, India, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria and South Africa. These countries participated as observers at the discussions in Havana, though they are not as yet applying the general agreement.

These changes, which may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, were effected through the signature of four protocols and one declaration, as set forth below.

As no tariff negotiations took place at Havana, there were no negotiated changes to the tariff schedules annexed to the general agreement. The rectifications provided for in the first protocol are mostly of a typographical character, and went into effect on March 24, 1948.

The protocol modifying certain provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which went into effect on April 15, 1948, provides for:

(*a*) Additions to Article XXV, which will not become applicable till January 1, 1949.

(*b*) Additions to Articles XXXII and XXXIII. The latter amends the accession clause to permit any country that did not negotiate

at Geneva to accede to the general agreement after the approval of two-thirds of the contracting parties, rather than the approval of all contracting parties, for which provision was made originally.

(*c*) Addition of a new Article XXXV, which provides that "this agreement, or alternatively Article II of this agreement, shall not apply as between any contracting party and any other contracting party, if the two contracting parties have not entered into tariff negotiations with each other, and if either of the contracting parties, at the time either becomes a contracting party, does not consent to such application."

A "Special Protocol Modifying Article XIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" provides that on and after January 1, 1949, Article XIV—exceptions to the rule of non-discrimination—of the general agreement shall be superseded by the corresponding article, i.e. Article 23 of the Havana Charter, which is now in final form.

The "Special Protocol Relating to Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" provides that, on or before June 1, 1948, Article XXIV, pertaining to territorial application, frontier traffic and customs unions, shall be superseded by the corresponding articles of the Havana Charter, i.e. Articles 42, 43 and 44.

Under the "Declaration Regarding Suspension and Supersession", signatories declare that "they will not lodge any objection to the suspension and supersession of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article I and Part II of the General Agreement". This declaration was signed by eighteen of the twenty-three countries participating in the Geneva negotiations. It means, in effect, that these countries will not avail themselves of the right provided for in Article XXIX of the agreement, whereby "they may lodge within sixty days of the closing of the Havana Conference an objection to any provision or provisions of this Agreement being suspended and superseded".

Under Article 17 of the Havana Charter, some thirty-two countries represented at Havana, but not at Geneva, undertake to negotiate and become contracting parties to the general agreement. This declaration was necessary, therefore, to give some assurance to those countries that the provisions of the agreement would be replaced in due course by corresponding provisions of the Havana Charter.

The Netherlands and Argentina Sign New Trade Treaty

Under a new trade treaty, signed March 18 at Buenos Aires between The Netherlands and Argentina, each country will open for the other a rotating credit to a total value of 110 million pesos. In addition, Argentina will grant Holland a special credit of 125 million pesos, which is to be redeemed after five years.

During the five years of the trade treaty, Holland will build ships and dredges for the Argentine to a total minimum value of 325 million pesos. Contracts have already been signed for a number of ships, including tankers and three modern immigrant ships, totalling 125 million pesos. The Netherlands will also supply numerous industrial products, such as machinery, harbour installation, textiles and chemicals. Indonesia, Surinam and Curaçao, which will participate in the treaty, will supply raw materials such as tin, rubber, etc.

During the five years, Holland will buy from Argentina a minimum quantity of 450,000 tons of grain each year and quantities of quebracho extract and casein. The Argentine will furthermore supply hides, wool, meat in powdered form, oils, fats, yeast and other products, most of which Holland obtained from the Argentine before the war. (*Netherlands Trade and Industry.*)

Economic Position of Argentina Changed by Developments

Industrial expansion supported by trading policy is increasing competition—Country enjoyed internal prosperity, and unemployment practically non-existent in 1947 — Sellers' advantage being taken by Argentine Government in disposing of surpluses of agricultural commodities.

By H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of four articles on economic conditions in Argentina during 1947, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*.)

BUENOS AIRES, March 9, 1948.—Argentina, which at one time was prominent only by reason of her production and exportation of agricultural products, has seen many changes. Many economic developments, already under way before the war, were stimulated by reason of the abnormal conditions resulting from the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. The Canadian exporter, who is interested in securing a market for a proportion of his goods in Argentina, is naturally concerned in the various aspects of trading policy. Equally fundamental, however, is the industrial development of this country, supported by its trading policy, which provides increasing competition.

In general there is much reason to state that economic conditions in Argentina during 1947 were good and certainly as satisfactory as world conditions permitted. The country enjoyed internal prosperity and unemployment was practically non-existent. Industry and commerce showed unprecedented activity even though beneath the surface there exist reasons for lessened optimism. *The Review of the River Plate,* in an article in its issue of January 2, 1948, presented the situation succinctly: "Although there are not lacking in the present Argentine situation signs of warning and seeming elements of potential danger to economic stability, there is a ready and well-proved resourcefulness on the part of the central authorities to take quick and effective action to meet any undesirable situation before it has time to develop."

Exportation of Agricultural Surpluses Controlled by the Government

The exportation of Argentina's surpluses of agricultural commodities of importance and in world demand is controlled by the government through the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute, formed for that purpose in 1946. It is not within the province of this survey to weigh the pros and cons advanced interminably by supporters and opponents of such government trading and resultant bilateral trading; it is merely permissible to summarize results.

Argentina's grain, especially wheat, has moved, sometimes slowly, very slowly, through congested ports and sometimes at almost a prewar speed, but it has moved and at a price which has called forth high and continuous protest from buyers. In a sellers' market, this seller has taken his profit-a policy without sentiment and a policy well known and frequently used in commerce. The export of oil-seeds has been entirely replaced by the export of vegetable oils and by-products at the higher prices, which leaves within the country the costs and profits of manufacture. Higher prices will probably bring in their wake competitive production in other areas that lower prices and the use of other currency render economic.

Argentina—Congress Square in Buenos Aires, with the National Congress Building in the background. Industrial expansion in this country supported by government trading policy is increasing competition.

The development of the year, which is perhaps the outstanding illustration of how to use the seller's advantage on a substantial scale, occurred in the sale of Argentine hides. For many months, there had been no exportation and stocks were reported at a figure exceeding 4,000,000 hides. Rumours flew—impossible price, deterioration continuous, storage inadequate. Then the Chicago price rose to the Argentine asking price. Early in December the government announced that all existing stocks had been sold to Roumania, to Czechoslovakia, to the United States and other countries "at remunerative prices and on terms fixed by the Argentine Government", and that production up to March, 1948, had already been sold forward. The exportation of Argentina's exportable surpluses is subject to much criticism, but certainly appears to be characterized by a high degree of business acumen and a neat sense of timing.

State Has Major Role in Export and Import Trade

Thus, the Government of Argentina is still the only exporter of the staples for which the country is so well known and important in world commerce. The Argentine Trade Promotion Institute was used in 1946 and on into 1947 for the import and wholesale distribution of what, in sober truth, are vast quantities of capital equipment and raw materials for industry. So substantial a volume of goods arrived in 1947 as to comprise one of the factors contributing to almost paralyzing congestion in the port of Buenos Aires. The plethora of capital goods was slow to find use, and even today much remains in the harbour area. "I.A.P.I.", as the Institute is commonly called, has experienced difficulty in arranging for the enormous stocks of equipment it still holds to be absorbed into the working economy of the country. The lack of published accounts makes it impossible to know whether the import side of this state trading has been profitable and the equipment lying unused is palpable evidence of what may prove to be expensive indigestion.

Argentina, with adjacent countries, indicating the agricultural areas of the country.

On the export side, profits are stated to be large and, judging by the evidence available, there is little reason to presume otherwise. A government estimate at the beginning of 1947 anticipated an export profit of two thousand million pesos (about $500,000,000) and, if the wide disparity

between price to the producer and cost to the overseas purchaser is a measure of profit, the estimate may even have been exceeded in gross.

The Review of the River Plate makes a pointed observation in this connection: "Argentina is favoured for the time being because she is the holder of vital marginal supplies of grain, meat, oils and fats and other indispensable commodities in clamourous demand, and is able today to ask and get her own prices for such produce; but when prices again become competitive, her production economy in respect of those items will, it is said, suffer, and then serious conditions of crisis must ensue. This reasoning, however, does not take into account the fact that it is not the country's production economy that will suffer when the fall in commodity prices comes, because the producer of these valuable and desperately needed commodities has been carefully isolated from the risk of inordinate gain. It will be the state trading organization which is at present reaping the profit that will suffer, and the negligible capacity for suffering of state dependencies is well known."

Argentina is unfortunately dilatory in publishing statistics on foreign trade and only aggregates are available. These serve to provide an overall picture which sketches general trends, (One peso equals about $0.25 Canadian and one metric ton equals 2,204 pounds).

Foreign Trade of Argentina

	Value		Volume	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	(Millions of pesos)		(Thousands of metric tons)	
1947*	5,332.1	5,351.1	9,094.3	11,103.9
1946*	3,973.1	2,331.7	8,199.1	8,341.1
1945	2,497.8	1,154.0	6,426.4	4,254.9
1944	2,583.4	1,007.2	6,147.0	3,957.0
1943	2,192.3	942.0	5,321.5	3,698.8
1941	1,464.6	1,276.7	6,241.3	6,472.5
1939	1,573.2	1,338.3	12,875.1	9,755.9

*Provisional data.

Trade by countries (in alphabetical order) in 1946 and 1947 may be seen in the round from the *provisional* data brought together in the following table:

Trade by Principal Countries

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	(In millions of pesos)				
Total	5,332.1	3,973.1	5,351.1	2,331.7	— 19.0
Belgium	286.9	227.7	176.6	66.8	+110.3
Brazil	284.4	149.9	439.3	337.7	—154.9
Canada	32.0	53.3	128.3	59.3	— 96.3
Chile	137.6	90.5	58.1	33.0	+ 79.5
France	268.8	420.0	158.4	31.4	+110.4
Italy	271.9	90.3	273.7	57.6	— 1.8
Netherlands	254.5	118.4	42.0	10.2	+208.5
Norway	83.3	44.7	49.3	28.3	+ 34.0
Paraguay	39.0	37.9	28.3	23.9	+ 9.7
Peru	59.4	50.5	18.7	21.5	+ 40.7
South Africa	70.0	132.9	29.9	49.9	+ 40.1
Spain	312.4	137.2	94.9	29.6	+217.5
Sweden	157.3	148.3	190.1	136.1	— 32.8
Switzerland	194.1	127.5	163.4	94.7	+ 30.7
United Kingdom	1,595.6	876.7	446.4	307.8	+1,149.2
United States	513.0	596.1	2,431.0	665.2	—1,918.0
Venezuela	38.5	54.5	99.9	73.7	— 61.4

Omitted from the above are totals of trade with other countries for which only import or export figures are available: imports from Finland, India, Dutch Guiana and Uruguay and exports to Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Mexico and Russia.

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Trade by main groups of commodities is shown in thousands of metric tons and millions of pesos; again it is to be noted that all the data are preliminary and subject to finalization.

Exports from Argentina, by Commodities

	Value		Volume	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
	(Million pesos)		(Thousands of metric tons)	
Total	5,332.1	3,973.1	9,094.3	8,199.1
Livestock	79.7	66.2	158.3	170.0
Meat	729.6	592.7	625.6	548.2
Hides	322.3	340.5	129.4	174.3
Wool	308.7	357.0	161.9	206.4
Dairy produce	167.5	147.1	56.6	65.9
Meat by-products	272.8	204.8	271.6	227.6
Cereals	2,015.6	975.8	5,636.2	4,882.6
Flour and by-products	87.1	50.9	509.2	327.0
Other arable products	1,002.1	675.1	1,111.5	1,025.1
Forest products	116.3	77.1	228.4	321.6
Mine products	8.9	17.5	47.9	105.5
Fish and game	10.5	22.6	0.7	1.0
Manufactures	211.0	445.8	129.9	233.7

Imports into Argentina, by Commodities

	Value		Volume	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
	(Million pesos)		(Thousands of metric tons)	
Total	5,351.1	2,331.7	11,103.9	8,341.1
Food	195.9	146.7	238.1	215.3
Tobacco	36.0	33.6	9.1	10.0
Beverages	23.1	13.4	7.6	4.9
Textiles and products	853.2	284.2	80.3	71.0
Chemicals	320.1	163.3	310.7	182.6
Paper and board	230.3	165.8	270.8	252.8
Lumber	295.6	186.6	765.1	614.9
Iron and products	661.7	279.5	895.3	487.1
Machinery and vehicles	1,349.7	325.1	430.2	129.8
Metals and products	274.8	109.8	163.8	86.5
Stone, glass, etc.	115.0	62.0	2,275.1	1,804.1
Fuel and oil	396.5	282.0	5,057.1	4,357.0
Rubber and products	126.1	79.8	53.3	25.0
Sundry	448.0	199.1	250.2	99.3

United Kingdom Monopolies to be Controlled

London, April 9, 1948.—(FTS)—Designed to control monopolies and restrictive arrangements in industry and trade which are considered to be detrimental to the public interest, the United Kingdom Government has introduced to Parliament a Bill, which, if adopted, will set up a Monopoly Commission to investigate and report upon cases referred to it by the Board of Trade. Powers are sought for declaring unlawful, or for prohibiting, practices which are considered to be contrary to the public interest. The Bill will not apply either to the industries which have been nationalized or to any restrictive practices by employees.

The conditions which may cause a reference to the Commission are held to be present if at least one-third of the goods in question are supplied, bought or processed either by one person or by two or more persons who have a tacit or expressed arrangement to limit competition in any way in any particular trade. This will apply similarly to the export trade. The Commission may recommend remedial action in the case of practices found to be against public interest. The Bill confers upon ministers powers to make orders prohibiting boycotts, conditional sales and preferential terms.

Australian Production of Building Materials Increased in Past Year

Output of cement building sheets, Portland cement, fibrous plaster sheets, roofing tile and sawn native lumber showed expansion — Production of building fittings increased — Long-term expansion has taken place in production of black coal, brown coal, briquettes and in electricity generated.

By C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of four articles on economic conditions in Australia during 1947, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the May 1st issue.)

SYDNEY, February 18, 1948.—Monthly production of building materials generally increased in the past year, the one exception being bricks. The monthly average production of bricks in the year ended June 30, 1947, was 39·9 million as compared with 60 million in the year 1938-39. There was, however, an upward trend during the concluding months of 1947, with a production of 52·1 million in October.

Production of cement building sheets showed considerable expansion, the figure for October being 2·13 million square yards and the monthly average for 1946-47 being 1·74 million square yards as against 0·79 million in 1938-39. Similarly, Portland cement production has increased from a monthly average of 72,300 tons in 1938-39 to 75,000 in 1946-47 and to 93,500 tons in October, 1947. The monthly average output of fibrous plaster sheets in 1946-47 was 819,000 square yards (634,000 in 1938-39) which had increased to 1,120,000 square yards in October of last year. Roofing tile (terra cotta) production showed a rising tendency towards the end of the year and stood at 3·74 million in October, 1947, whereas the monthly average for 1946-47 was 3·04 million (3·31 million in the prewar year).

The production of sawn native lumber showed considerable expansion, reflecting the efforts which have been made in the building program. In 1938-39, the monthly average was 59·8 million superficial feet. This increased to 80·4 million in 1946-47 and to 86·4 million in August, 1947, the latest period for which figures are available.

General Increase in Production of Building Fittings

There was a general increase in the production of building fittings, including basins, bath heaters, baths, coppers (a device used for heating water for domestic laundries), toilet fixtures and sinks. There was, however, some recession in certain of these lines towards the end of 1947 due to industrial disturbances and shortages of labour and materials. The output of fuel and gas stoves also showed some expansion, while that of electric stoves rose from a monthly average of 730 in 1938-39 to 890 in 1946-47 and to 1,970 in October, 1947.

Sharp Reduction in Average Monthly Production of Gold

There has been a sharp reduction in the average monthly production of gold from 134,200 fine ounces in 1938-39 to 75,900 ounces in 1946-47. There was some expansion since July 1, 1947, the production in both October and November being 79,000 ounces. There has been little overall

change in the monthly production of refined zinc. The average for the prewar year was 5,820 tons, while the average for 1946-47 was 5,840 tons. Production totalled 6,090 tons in August, 1947; 5,720 tons for September; 6,000 tons for October, and 5,780 tons for November, 1947.

The same applies, generally, to pig iron, the monthly average for 1938-39 being 92,100 tons as compared with 94,100 tons in 1946-47. Since July 1, 1947, there has been a slight increase, the production for August being 111,300 tons; September, 103,800 tons; and October and November, 98,400 tons each. Blooms and billets showed a little expansion from the level of 93,300 tons monthly average in 1938-39 to 94,100 tons for 1946-47. A total of 105,700 tons were produced in August, 1947; 104,400 tons in September; 101,200 tons in October; and 97,200 tons in November, 1947.

Production statistics covering castings (direct metal and steel) and ingot steel are available for New South Wales only. These showed monthly averages of 5,280 tons of castings in 1938-39 as compared with 5,680 tons for 1946-47. Production totalled 5,910 tons for August, 6,400 tons for September, 5,850 for October and 4,340 tons for November, 1947. Production in New South Wales of ingot steel, which averaged 97,500 tons monthly in 1938-39, increased to an average of 102,500 tons in 1946-47. Monthly output reached 117,200 tons in August, 115,400 tons in September, 107,200 tons in October and 106,000 tons in November, 1947.

Long-term Expansion in Production of Coal and Generated Electricity

Although one of the chief difficulties facing industry in most parts of Australia is the shortage of power, which is generated largely by steam, it is interesting to note that there has been a long-term expansion in production of black coal, brown coal, briquettes and in the electricity generated. Black coal, with a monthly average production in 1938-39 of 1,018,000 tons, increased to 1,169,000 in 1946-47, with monthly figures reaching 1,393,000 tons in August, 1,372,000 tons in September, 1,439,000 tons in October and 1,480,000 tons in November, 1947.

Brown coal production expanded from a monthly average of 304,000 tons in 1938-39 to 490,000 tons in 1946-47. There was then a sharp jump to 577,000 tons in August, with a decline to 505,000 tons in November, 1947. Briquettes averaged 33,300 tons in the prewar years, 40,900 tons in 1946-47, 49,200 tons in August, 48,600 tons in September and October and 46,300 tons in November, 1947. Statistics covering electricity generated are not available as yet.

The monthly average production of sulphate of ammonia, which was 2,020 tons in 1938-39, had risen in 1946-47 to 2,430 tons and increased in the concluding months of the year under review to 3,130 tons in August, 3,570 tons in September, 3,240 tons in October and 2,970 tons in November. Superphosphates production fell from a monthly average of 100,000 tons in 1938-39 to 92,100 in 1946-47. There was some improvement since the middle of the year, the figure for August being 97,300 tons, for September 93,600 tons, for October 106,600 tons and for November, 1947, 93,400 tons.

Although the level of employment is now the highest in the history of Australia, industrial production continues to be restricted by shortages of labour. The estimated number of employees in factories in November, 1947, was 808,800 as compared with 539,700 in July, 1939.

Export Permits No Longer Required for Canned Salmon

Effective on and after April 29, 1948, export permits are no longer required for shipments of canned Atlantic or Pacific salmon and fresh, frozen, salted or smoked Pacific salmon, of any of the species of *Oncorhynchus* or *Salmo gairdneri*.

Canada is Third Among Markets For Newfoundland's Exports

United States and United Kingdom are principal purchasers —Fishery products, pulp and paper, and minerals are leading export items—Shipping and communication services are adequate—Customs tariff is revenue producer.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles on trade and economic conditions in Newfoundland, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the issue of May 1.)

ST. JOHN'S, April 6, 1948.—Whereas Newfoundland's imports are supplied largely by three countries, her exports go to several markets. They consist entirely of fishery products, pulp and paper, and minerals. There are other exports, such as furs, berries and lumber products, but the total value of these miscellaneous items account for only a small percentage of total exports. The United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, in that order, are the largest purchasers of Newfoundland produce and in the fiscal year 1946-47, a total of 61 per cent of the country's exports were consigned to these three markets as compared with 67 per cent in the previous year. Newfoundland's chief export markets in the fiscal years 1946-47 and 1945-46 are shown in the following table:

Exports of Newfoundland Produce, by Principal Countries

	1946-47	1945-46
Totals	$69,358,425	$60,863,405
United States	23,943,036	18,668,759
United Kingdom	11,445,505	14,016,920
Canada	7,009,687	8,652,065
Portugal	2,768,698	2,512,872
Italy	2,730,654	1,767,253
Puerto Rico	2,577,771	2,580,669
Spain	2,061,994	2,986,926
Argentina	1,992,848	368,135
Jamaica	1,951,147	1,458,026
Mexico	1,856,969	2,107,659
Australia	1,799,917	723,276
Russia	1,103,374	....
France	1,086,796	684,611

The more important exports to the United States include: newsprint: minerals such as copper and lead concentrates; fish fillets; fresh fish; fish oils; and pickled herring. In 1946-47 the United Kingdom was a substantial purchaser of Newfoundland iron ore; newsprint; pulp-wood; and zinc concentrates. Portugal, Italy, Puerto Rico, Spain and Jamaica are the chief purchasers of dried cod fish, which for many years has been the country's basic export commodity. Total shipments to Mexico, Argentina and Australia in 1946-47 were of newsprint, and exports to Russia in the same year were made up entirely of pickled split herring. France resumed purchases of zinc concentrates from Newfoundland in 1945-46, and total sales to that market increased in 1946-47.

Shipping Services and Communications are Adequate

There are regular steamship sailings between Eastern Canadian ports and Newfoundland throughout the entire year. During the period that navigation is closed on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, trade is routed principally through Halifax and North Sydney. From late April

until early December there are regular sailings from Montreal to St. John's and also to Corner Brook, as well as from Charlottetown to St. John's. In addition there is a service operated by the Newfoundland Railway throughout the year from North Sydney to Port aux Basques and thence through the interior of Newfoundland to St. John's. The Newfoundland Railway also maintains a coastal steamship service which covers the entire coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, with connecting points on the main railway line. The south coast service operates throughout the year, while that to the remainder of the country is closed from January to May. The principal steamship companies with sailings between Canada and Newfoundland include: Shaw Steamship Company Limited; Clarke Steamship Company Limited; Newfoundland Canada Steamships Limited; Montreal Shipping Company; Blue Peter Steamships Limited; and the Furness Red Cross Line. A considerable percentage of the freight and passenger traffic between Canada and Newfoundland is routed via the Sydney-Port aux Basques route.

Trans-Canada-Airlines also maintain a regular passenger and air freight service between the mainland and Newfoundland, while the Gander air terminal is a regular scheduled stop for all trans-atlantic air lines. Traffic through the Gander airport has been steadily increasing, and it is estimated that landings during the present summer will be around 1,400 monthly.

Customs Tariff is Main Source of Revenue

The Newfoundland tariff is primarily designed for revenue purposes, and, in fact, the largest percentage of the country's finances are derived from customs duties. The rates of duty on most items other than essential foodstuffs are generally fairly high. Tariff items are classified under three headings, dutiable at full, intermediate and preferential rates. The full and intermediate rates are in most cases the same, but on a large range of imports, comprising 140 separate tariff classifications, the United Kingdom is accorded preferential rates varying from 5 to 10 per cent below the intermediate rates. The intermediate rates of duty apply to imports from Canada, the United States, and all other countries that are accorded most-favoured-nation treatment by Newfoundland.

Duties are assessed on the current domestic value of articles in the principal markets of the country from which the goods are exported, but such value shall not include any excise or internal revenue duty payable on such goods in the exporting country. This is defined in the Newfoundland Customs and Excise Act of 1938 as the price at which similar goods are freely offered for sale for home consumption in the ordinary course of trading to all purchasers in minimum wholesale quantities, without any discounts save such as may be determined and allowed by the Board of Customs. In practice, normal trade discounts are allowed in determining the value of goods for duty purposes. Samples are dutiable at the ordinary rates, as are also the packing-cases of containers in which goods are shipped, while advertising matter is also subject to duty.

Newfoundland has no anti-dumping regulations, but the Board of Customs is empowered to fix the value for duty on any goods imported into Newfoundland under conditions or at prices or values which would involve unfair competition with producers or manufacturers in the British Empire, including Newfoundland.

The only documents required by the Newfoundland Customs authorities are duplicate copies of the Imperial Customs Conference form of invoice with the combined certificate of value and origin on the reverse side.

Only a few commodities are still under import control. These include: animal feeds; flour; oils and fats; sugar; butter; cheese; dried beans;

and soaps. Practically all commodities other than Newfoundland produce and gift parcels are still subject to export control and may not be shipped from the country without an export permit. Fish products such as salted cod and related species, herring, pickled turbot, dried squid, live lobsters and fresh and frozen salmon, and fish oils such as herring oil, seal oil, whale oil, and common cod oil may only be exported from Newfoundland under permit issued by the Newfoundland Fisheries Board. It is expected that frozen fillets will, in the near future, be subject to the same regulations.

St. John's is the Only City of Importance

The most recent census, taken in 1945, showed the population of Newfoundland as being 321,101. The only city of importance is St. John's, with a population of 64,000. There are approximately 33,000 inhabitants in Corner Brook and the surrounding area, 12,000 in Grand Falls, and 5,400 in Bell Island. The remainder of the inhabitants are scattered in small communities along the railway line and on the country's extensive coastline of 6,000 miles.

The area of Newfoundland is 42,000 square miles, that of Newfoundland-Labrador being 110,000 square miles. The climate of the country is similar to that of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The island of Newfoundland is separated from the mainland of North America at the narrowest point, in the north, by the Straits of Belle Isle, 9 miles wide, and from Cape Breton in the south by the Cabot Strait, 60 miles wide.

Undoubtedly one of the best advertising mediums in Newfoundland is radio. Many firms utilize the two daily papers in St. John's: the *Daily News* and the *Evening Telegram*, and weekly papers such as the *Sunday Herald* (St. John's), *Western Star* (Corner Brook), and the Grand Falls *Advertiser*. The circulation of the leading papers would not exceed 20,000. There are, in addition, two or three firms who have their own monthly papers, which are delivered free to their customers throughout the island. These, of course, concentrate on advertising their own particular products, but they also accept advertisements from outside sources.

Swedish Radio-controlled Lighthouse Replaces Old Lightship

The first radio-operated Swedish lighthouse was put into operation some time ago at Utgrunden, in the southern end of Kalmar Sound, in the Baltic. These waters have always been very dangerous to navigators, and during the past eighty years three lightships have succeeded one another in keeping watch over the Utgrunden shoals.

The Utgrunden lighthouse is unmanned, being operated and controlled by radio from the Garpen lighthouse, four nautical miles farther west. Electric power for the beacon is supplied through a submarine cable. All operations, however, such as switching on and off the beacon, changing the type of signals for clear or foggy weather, etc., are carried out by means of ultra-short-wave transmission. Continuous control is maintained by automatic impulses from the lighthouse every five minutes, automatic alarm being released if these signals cease. (*Business News Letter from Sweden.*)

Exports of Flower Bulbs from the Netherlands Increased

Exports of flower bulbs totalled 34·3 million kilograms at a value of 71·7 million guilders in 1947, against 30·1 million kilograms (56·3 million guilders) in 1946. Exports to North America amounted to 10·2 million kilograms (21·6 million guilders), to England 13·5 million kilograms (22·7 million guilders) and to Scandinavia 5·5 million kilograms (13·3 million guilders). (*Netherlands Trade and Industry.*)

World Food Supplies Are Still Not Adequate to Meet Requirements

Fats and oils situation still characterized by serious deficits —Drastic reduction in shipments of concentrated feeds— World meat production will be lower in 1948 — Sugar situation favourable—Serious world shortage of nitrogen fertilizers continues.

By G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles prepared for *Foreign Trade* on the report of the International Emergency Food Committee for the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization. The first appeared in the May 1st issue. Mr. Paterson is the Canadian member of the I.E.F.C., which comprises representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.)

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1948.—Although a number of favourable developments occurred during the past few months which warrant cautious optimism for the future, it should not be assumed that the world food situation is satisfactory. There remain many problems still. Food shortages in 1948-49 will continue to affect industrial production adversely, to create problems of inflation in many countries and to constitute a heavy drain on the foreign exchange resources of many importing countries.

The world's fats and oils situation, particularly edible oils, including animal fats, continues to be characterized by serious deficits in available supplies as compared to prewar. During the calendar year 1947 the exports of all fats and oils amounted to only about 3,400,000 metric tons as compared with prewar exports of 5,800,000 metric tons. Exports were larger in 1947 from two major sources, North America and the Philippines. Exports from all major sources, and most minor sources were less than prewar, the most serious declines occurring in Manchuria and India.

Present indications are that exports of fats and oils in 1948 will amount to approximately 3·9 million metric tons. The two largest prewar exporters, India and Manchuria, will not contribute anything to the increase over 1947 and under these circumstances recovery of exports to even prewar levels may well take some years. In the meantime those areas which normally rely most heavily on imports will continue to be most adversely affected.

The major, although not the sole, impact of the world's deficit of fats and oils tend to fall on Europe, largely because of the decline in indigenous production.

Drastic Reduction in Shipments of Concentrated Feeds

The greater part of the world's livestock is fed from local resources, particularly roughages, but in some countries a considerable proportion of the concentrated feeds was, under prewar conditions, obtained from abroad, partly as coarse grains and oilcake and partly from the milling of imported bread grain and the crushing of oil seeds. Under postwar conditions there has been a drastic reduction of the prewar world's shipments of these commodities and an even larger reduction in the world's export supplies of oil seeds. Also, because of higher extraction rates, there has been a substantial reduction of the quantity of by-products obtained from imported bread grains. The shortage of bread grains has

made it necessary to utilize more of the coarse grains for human consumption. Added to these factors was the serious drought in Europe last year which brought about a very critical position insofar as livestock and livestock feeds are concerned. The better winter conditions in 1947-1948 have alleviated to some extent the seriousness of the situation. Prior to the war about 9·5 million tons of oilcake were shipped from oilseed producing countries (either in the form of seed or in the form of cake), of which 6·2 million tons went to Europe, 1·3 million tons went to Japan (including 500,000 tons of soya bean meal used principally as fertilizer). Indigenous production of oilcake in the United States totalled about 3·5 million tons. Indigenous production in Europe was small, confined mainly to Eastern Europe, but the Soviet Union production was large. The total supplies available during the twelve months ending June, 1948, for the United Kingdom and countries of Western Europe will represent only about 45 per cent of the prewar quantities consumed in those countries.

Although there may be a general feeling that the grain situation, and hence the feed situation, will ease materially after this year's harvest, and there seems to be no doubt that all countries are making livestock rehabilitation plans on that assumption, it is nevertheless well to remember that this year's crops are not yet harvested. Even with the best of production, it is very doubtful if there will be much increase next year over the 1947-48 international shipments of coarse grains, bread grains, oilseeds or oilcake.

Available World Meat Supplies Will be Lower This Year

Both world meat production and exportable supplies will be lower in 1948 than they were in 1947. Present estimates indicate that total exports will not exceed 4 billion pounds, carcass weight equivalent, as compared to 4·6 billion pounds exported in 1947. Exports from Argentina, Canada and Denmark will be lower than in 1947, while those from New Zealand and Australia should be slightly higher, since production conditions are generally favourable, due to greatly increased moisture conditions. Production in the United States will be 10 per cent less than in 1947, as a result of which that country may be a slight net importer, whereas in 1947 she exported about 200 million pounds.

Drought throughout Europe has resulted in heavier slaughtering of cattle and other livestock, due to a shortage of feeding stuffs. The forced increase in meat production has brought about a slight per capita increase in consumption in most European countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom. However, consumption remains well below prewar, except in Denmark, Ireland and Czechoslovakia. Present indications are that, for 1948, taking the European continent as a whole, indigenous supplies may be about 750 million pounds less than in 1946, and imports will reflect the 10 to 15 per cent decline in exports from the exporting countries.

The forced increased slaughter and consumption of meat in Europe due to drought has obviously retarded the rehabilitation of European livestock production.

The Committee on Meat and Meat Products found it impossible to make allocation recommendations in 1948, due for the most part to two important reasons. First, over 85 per cent of the world's export supplies are now under long-term contract, and previous experience indicated that the Committee had not been able to reach agreement on any recommendation that involved any appreciable change in the movement contemplated by these contracts. Second, the indeterminate position of most importing countries in respect to financial resources to pay for meat imports made it impossible to formulate workable plans.

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Exportable Rice Supplies Expected to be Higher

Exportable rice supplies are expected to be about 30 per cent larger in 1948 than the quantity that moved in international trade in 1947. However the total availability of approximately 2·9 million metric tons represents only 40 per cent of the quantity that moved in international trade in prewar years and about one-third of the submitted import requirements, including that of Japan and Europe.

In the case of rice, as with other commodities, the short-term crisis problems, for the handling of which the allocation system was adopted, are merging into the long-term problems of production and trade. Under these conditions, international co-operation in the management of the world's food supplies can be continued effectively only if it covers a much broader economic concept.

Although estimates place 1947-1948 rice production at 100·7 million tons or only 2·5 per cent below the prewar production, in those areas such as Burma, Siam and French Indo-China, which together contributed nearly 75 per cent of the prewar world exports of 7·8 million tons, production in the current year will approximate only two-thirds of prewar and exports may not exceed two million tons or one-third of the 1936-1940 exports. This adverse position in the Far East is minimized to some extent by increased production in the Western Hemisphere and Egypt, where it is double that of prewar and from which areas exports have increased by two and one-half times. These increases, however, equal only one-sixth of the decline in exports from South East Asia.

In order to assist the rice-eating countries to the maximum extent possible, no imports have been made by Europe and some other areas during recent years except for small quantities arranged in the past two or three months. This self-denying agreement has made available as much as 750,000 tons additional annually for Far Eastern countries.

A number of problems of a long-term nature need to be solved. Exchange difficulties, incentive goods, production methods and other factors are being reviewed both by the Committee on Rice of the I.E.F.C. and by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Supplies of Most Grass Seeds Appear to be Adequate

Exportable supplies of most grass seeds appear to be adequate to meet import requirements. The supplies of most legume seeds, except alfalfa, fall far short of requirements. As a consequence, a considerable amount of substitution has developed among the legume seeds as a group and in some emergency cases annual grasses have been introduced.

Serious deficiencies also exist in the case of seeds of fodder root crops and sugar beets, supplies of both of which were sharply reduced by the abnormally severe winter of 1946-1947. Insufficient supplies have also been reported for fibre flax and linseed.

From the information available the requirements for quality seed potatoes have been fairly well met. European domestic supplies will be supplemented by some imports from North America in spite of high transportation costs.

The outlook for seed supplies for the crop year 1948-49 will depend primarily upon the weather except, of course, in the case of biennial seeds, for which current production has already felt tthe effects of the abnormal 1947 drought. Many seeds, particularly vegetable seeds, are grown under contract. Prewar customs and practices, especially in Europe, have been seriously interrupted by the war but some adjustments are already taking place and will continue as rapidly as possible. Until these changes have been accomplished it cannot be assumed that seed production will be fully adequate to meet planting requirements.

World supplies of sugar, according to current estimates, will be slightly below prewar. However, shortages of foreign exchange, in particular dollars, are already having the effect of balancing the supply and demand position.

World production of sugar in the 1947 season may equal or slightly exceed 33·3 million short tons (raw value) as compared with the 31·9 million ton crop of the previous year and a prewar average of 34·8 million tons. The large increase in the Western Hemisphere together with minor increases in Africa and the U.S.S.R. will not quite offset decreases in production from prewar levels in Europe and Asia and, to a lesser extent, Australia. European production was most adversely affected by the extraordinary drought last summer. Thus, while total production and export availability are only slightly less than prewar, the effective demands, because of exchange difficulties, have created what might be considered a temporary surplus position in the dollar areas of production, a condition that may readily be corrected as a result of proposals now being considered by the United States Congress.

The Committee on Sugar, in November, 1947, with the then known facts at hand, did not consider that a recommendation for continuance of international distribution was justified, at least during the early months of 1948. The Committee is continuing to keep the matter under review.

Serious World Shortage of Nitrogen Fertilizer

The world fertilizer situation continues to be dominated by a world shortage of nitrogen. The problem is so serious that it is almost impossible to determine how much nitrogen fertilizer would actually move into consumption if supplies were available. Against stated requirements of over 3,600,000 metric tons of nitrogen, allocation recommendations have been limited to estimated world production of about 2,720,000 metric tons of nitrogen. The current world shortage emphasizes the need for increasing the production of nitrogen for fertilizers. Many countries are initiating plans either to expand existing facilities or to increase the output of plants now available. Some increase is likely to take place during the next fertilizer year in Europe to the extent of as much as 250,000 metric tons of nitrogen. At the same time indigenous production in other countries may be something less than originally estimated for 1947-1948. The decreases are due mainly to insufficient coal supplies, lack of hydro-electric power, shortage of pressure tank cars and labour difficulties.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the overall demand in 1948-1949 will not be less than during the present fertilizer year and may well be higher in view of the more intensive agricultural programs for food production being set in motion. Thus, although there is some prospect of increased production, particularly in Europe, the theoretical deficit may be greater than during the present year. Effective demand, as in the case of other commodities, will be influenced to a considerable degree by purchasing power as represented by farm prices and the availability of foreign exchange.

In so far as phosphates and potash are concerned, these types of fertilizers have not been subject to allocation recommendations during the current fertilizer year. From information at hand it seems reasonable to assume that supplies of phosphate rock will continue to be adequate to meet current world demands, although some areas urgently need larger supplies of soluble phosphates than appear to be readily available. Some difficulties are being experienced in securing sufficient supplies of potash and a more active production program may need to be instituted with subsequent distribution plans as they affect the large reserves of actual potash normally supplied from the mines of the Russian zone of Germany. Increased production in other areas, particularly France and the United States, is not likely to be sufficient to meet current demands.

Canadian Trade with India, Pakistan and British Indonesia

Canadian Imports

Country	Average 1935–39		Twelve Months ended February			
			1947		1948	
	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent
British Malaya	11,154	45·0	6,501	15·9	18,508	25·5
Burma	[1]	.....	3	[2]	[1] [3]	[2]
Ceylon	4,015	16·2	4,115	10·0	12,727	17·6
Hong Kong	842	3.4	293	0.7	985	1.4
India	8,696	35·1	30,100	73·4	40,189	55·4
Pakistan	[1]	.....	[1]	.....	20 [4]	[2]
Other	79	0·3	Nil	.....	43	0·1
Total	24,786	100·0	41,012	100·0	72,482	100·0

Canadian Exports

Country	Average 1935–39		Twelve Months ended February			
			1947		1948	
	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent
British Malaya	2,173	27·6	3,971	8·2	7,344	11·8
Burma	[1]	.....	524	1·1	639 [3]	1·0
Ceylon	246	3·1	2,106	4·4	3,990	6·4
Hong Kong	1,651	21·0	5,064	10·5	7,154	11·5
India	3,803	48·3	36,685	75·9	43,018	69·2
Pakistan	[1]	.....	[1]	.....	40 [4]	0·1
Other	5	0·1	14	[2]	3	[2]
Total	7,878	100·0	48,364	100·0	62,189	100·0

[1] Included with India. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [3] Ten months ended December, 1947. Included with foreign countries from January 1, 1948. [4] Figures for January and February.

Territories Includ

INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BRITISH INDONESIA, for trade statistical purposes, includes: India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore, Malayan Union, other British East Indies (Keeling, Laccadive, Maldive, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo) and Hong Kong.

EAST ASIA, OTHER THAN INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BRITISH INDONESIA, for trade statistical purposes, includes the following territories: China, including the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet, the adjacent islands of Hainan, etc., Weihaiwei, Kiaochow, Kwangohow, Port Arthur and Dairen; French East Indies—Settlements of Pondicherry, Karikal, Chandernagar and Yanaon, on the east coast of India, the settlement of Mahe, on the west coast of India, and possessions in Cochin-China, and Cambodia, Tonking, Loas and Annam, Farther India, including the districts of Luang Prabang, Maluprey, Barsak, Battambong, Sien Rap, and Sisophon, and four ports on the Mekong, held in perpetual lease

Canadian Trade with East Asia

Canadian Imports

Country	Average 1935–39		Twelve Months ended February			
			1947		1948	
	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent
China	3,344	35·0	2,449	39·1	2,058	20·4
French East Indies	126	1·3	Nil	.....	1	[1]
Japan	4,649	48·6	[3]	[1]	419	4·1
Korea	[2]	.....	Nil	.....	Nil	.....
Netherlands East Indies	800	8·4	70	1·0	211	2·1
Philippine Islands	563	5·9	3,721	59·4	7,395	73·2
Portuguese Asia	[2]	.....	Nil	.....	Nil	.....
Siam	84	0·9	22	0·4	19	0·2
Total	9,566	100·0	6,265	100·0	10,104	100·0

Canadian Exports

Country	Average 1935–39		Twelve Months ended February			
			1947		1948	
	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent
China	3,809	13·5	47,236	69·1	33,624	69·0
French East Indies	85	0·3	797	1·2	374	0·8
Japan	21,880	77·8	1,399	2·0	728	1·5
Korea	3	[1]	126	0·2	39	0·1
Netherlands East Indies	801	2·8	6,601	9·7	5,438	11·2
Philippine Islands	1,523	5·4	11,960	17·5	7,996	16·4
Portuguese Asia	1	[1]	76	0·1	162	0·3
Siam	22	0·1	142	0·2	365	0·7
Total	28,124	100·0	68,338	100·0	48,727	100·0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Less than $1,000.

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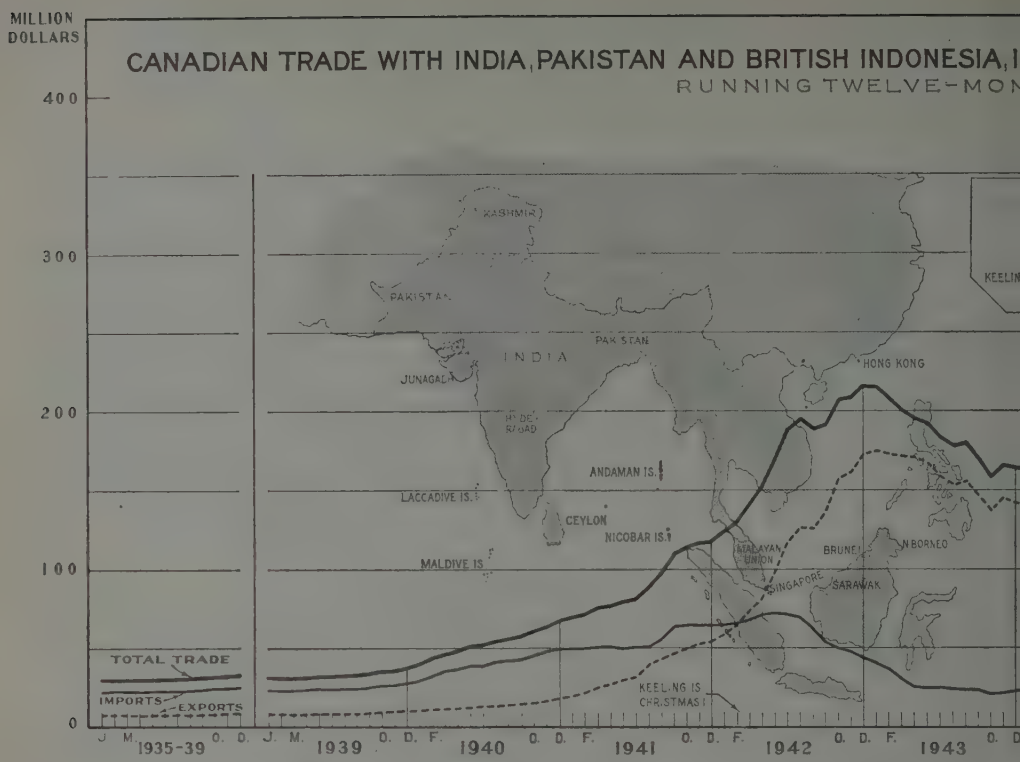
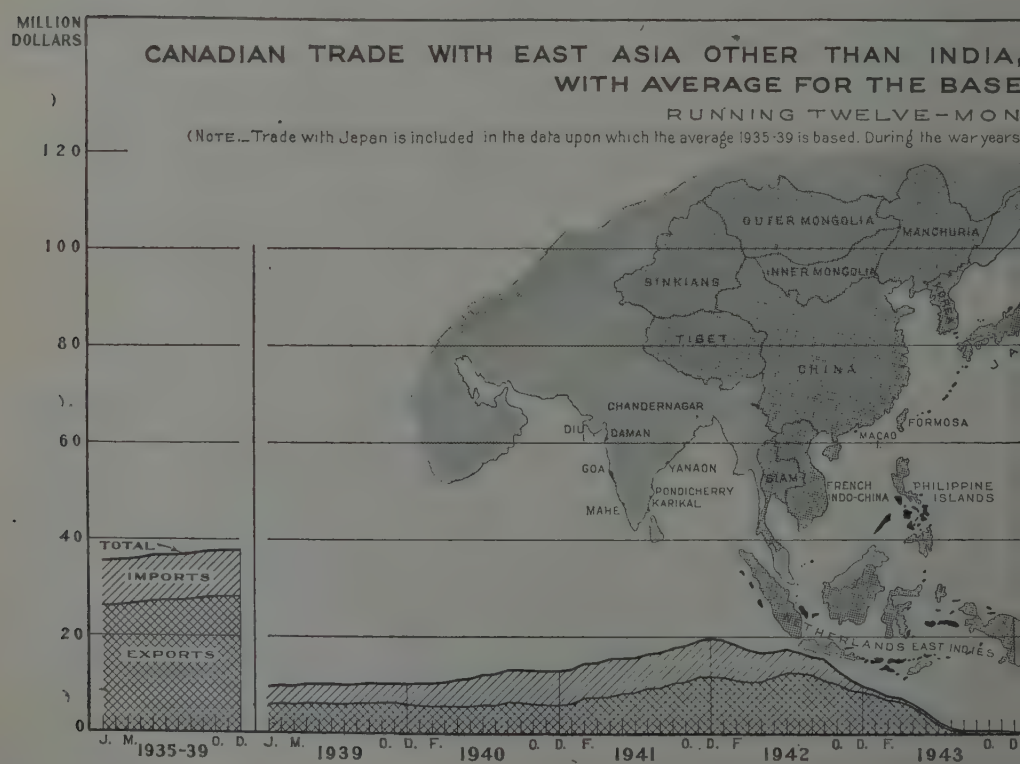
from Siam; Japan—Japan and Formosa, the Nansei (Luchu), Kuriles, Bonin and Pescadores Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin Island; Korea; Netherlands East Indies—Java and Madura, Bali, Banda, Borneo (except north coast), and the Anambas Islands, Laut, Natuna, etc., (except Labuan), adjacent to Borneo, Celebes and the islands of Bintang, Pangansane, Sangir, Siao, etc., adjacent to the Celebes, Flores, Lombok, the Molukkas (including Amboina, Ceram, Gilolo, Buru, Ternate, etc.), New Guinea, Solar, Sumba (Sandalwood), Sumbawa, Sumatra and the islands of Banca, Billiton, Bintang, Karimata, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Sinkop, etc., off the east coast of Sumatra, and Engano, Mego, Nias, Pagai, etc., off the west coast of Sumatra, Timor (southwestern part), and the islands of Kisser, Savu, Semao, Wetter, etc., adjacent to Timor, and other islands in Malaysia belonging to the Netherlands; Portuguese Asia—Settlements of Damao, Diu and Goa, on the west coast of India, Macao Island off the coast of China, and Timor Island; Siam; and the Philippine Islands.



A list of countries included, for trade statistical purposes, in these char



Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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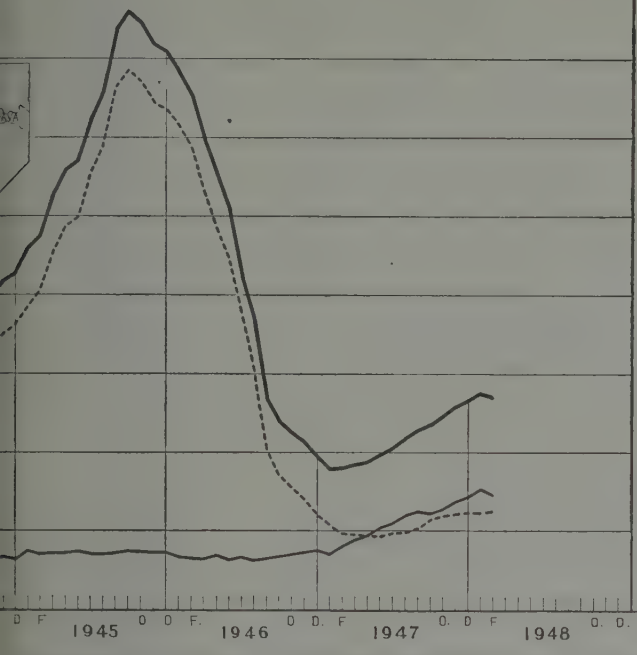
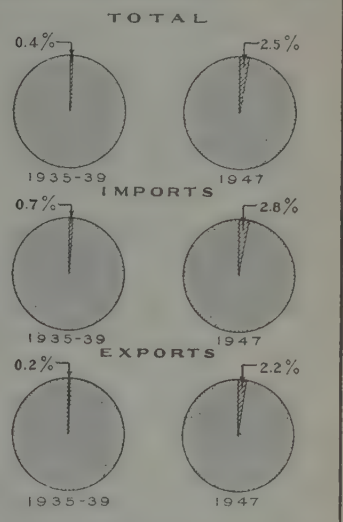


RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
INDIA, PAKISTAN AND INDONESIA
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



, Pakistan and British Indonesia, and East Asia, will be found on the
page.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

AN AND BRITISH INDONESIA, 1939-48
, 1935-39
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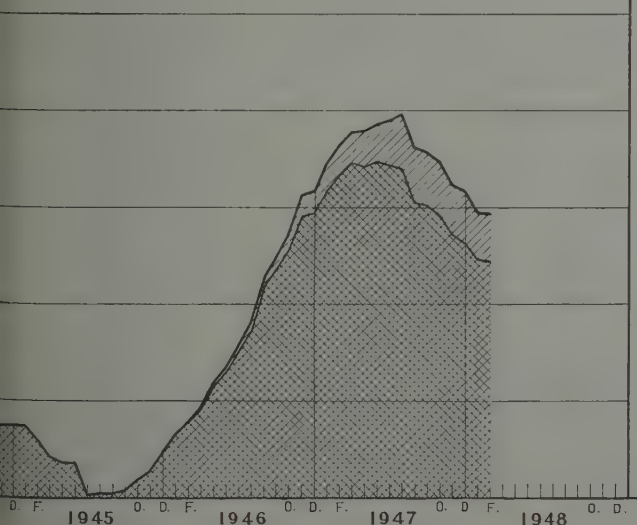
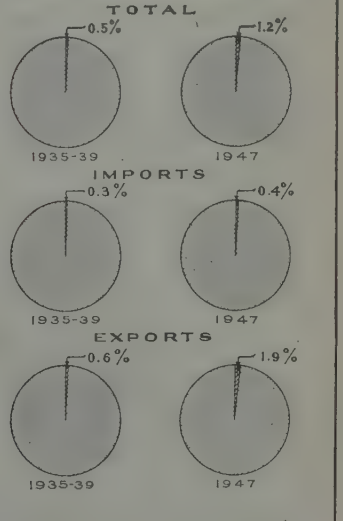
le was practically non-existent. It was beginning to re-appear by March 1946.)



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
EAST ASIA OTHER THAN INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BRITISH INDONESIA
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



United Kingdom to Take Special Measures To Solve Current Manpower Problems

Steps necessary to meet needs of mining, agricultural and textile industries—General measures will promote greater degree of mobility—Counter-inflationary precautions to be maintained—Current year defined as one of transition.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of four articles on economic conditions in the United Kingdom, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The others appeared in the April 17th, April 24th and May 1st issues.)

LONDON, March 11, 1948.—Special measures will be needed to obtain the necessary manpower for mining, agricultural and textile industries during the current year, according to a White Paper issued by the United Kingdom Government. In addition, there will be general measures to promote a greater degree of mobility, both to help the target recruitment and to provide that general flexibility which the uncertainties of the situation demand.

The tentative manpower budget estimates that the number of unemployed at the end of 1948 will be 450,000 as compared with 300,000 at the end of 1947. This does not imply any increase in long-term unemployment; but allows for an increase in short-term unemployment, including possibly some temporary unemployment in the building industry, resulting from the changing pattern of industry; for an increase in transitional unemployment as the result of internal changes in particular industries which are required to implement export and essential re-equipment programs; and for some increase arising from shortage of steel and other materials. There is also some likelihood of under-employment during 1948 from similar causes.

If imports of raw materials had to be severely cut on balance-of-payments grounds, unemployment might rise to a much higher level. A cut of 50 per cent in imports of raw materials from dollar sources, involving a loss of about one-eighth of total imports of raw materials, would be bound to cause serious unemployment.

Provisional Estimate of National Income Forecasts an Increase

The validity of any estimate of future national income depends upon so many assumptions that it can be regarded only as very provisional. The forecast is that the national income of 1948 will be about £9,000 million compared with £8,600 million in 1947. In addition, borrowings from abroad are calculated at £250 million compared with £675 million last year.

The reduction in real resources available for home use in 1948 as compared with 1947 may be between 3 and 5 per cent.

The Survey computes that £575 million must be voluntarily saved if inflationary pressure is to be avoided. This figure compares with £339 million in 1938.

Counter Inflationary Measures to be Maintained

Measures designed to restrain the pressure of money demand on prices included a large budget surplus secured by high taxation and by cuts in government expenditure abroad and on the armed forces. Capital development plans have been postponed on a considerable scale, while a run-

away rise in the price of necessities has been prevented by the cost of living subsidies and price control. It is stated that all these counter-inflationary measures will have to be maintained and many intensified.

Discussing the effects of the events and decisions of the past few months on the standard of living of the United Kingdom in 1948, the White Paper explains that no certain answer can be given. Estimates of food consumption depend on the continuance of the present import programs. The effect on home production of the winter of 1946-47 and of the summer drought will reduce the quantities of the basic foodstuffs available this year. The real levels of consumption both in food and clothing in 1948 will be appreciably, but not disastrously, lower than in 1947.

If aid under the European Recovery Program were not available, the picture would be wholely changed. If heavy reductions of raw material imports had to be imposed, as would be likely in the absence of such aid, the reductions in supplies of many manufactures to the home market would be very great and standards of consumption would be very much lower than those of any of the war years.

Current Year One of Transition

Summing up, the Survey defines 1948 as a year of transition. It must be judged not only by the needs of the year but also by the progress towards a more stable position that must be reached.

However successful the United Kingdom may be in achieving targets of exports and however far it may succeed in obtaining supplies from soft-currency areas at the end of the year, there will be a heavy deficit of dollars or gold which will have to be met from reserves.

The year will be dominated by the decision of the United States Government on the grant of aid to Europe for reconstruction. If the United Kingdom in the absence of external aid is forced to balance its overseas payments before reserves are exhausted, it will be necessary to make such drastic cuts in dollar and gold purchases as will bring wholesale unemployment, distress and dislocation, and for years will delay the prospect of a decent standard of living.

The outlook for 1948 in any case remains full of uncertainties and the year ahead is bound to be one of great anxiety. Nothing, it is declared, throws any doubt on the ultimate capacity of the people to regain their economic strength and stability.

Great changes have been, and must continue to be, made in the pattern of trade and in the lives of many people, but these changes should be the signs of progress and are insignificant in relation to the underlying strength of the community. They are small when measured against great changes made during the war, when, as now, the future of the country was at stake.

Finally, the Report says that the response to the demands made in the last months of 1947 has been encouraging to the whole nation. If time is allowed to bring about the necessary changes, there can be no doubt that the tasks of economic recovery will be carried through with the same energy and determination and that they will prove to be within the compass of the nation's ability and capacity.

Improper packing, besides annoying the importer, may add to customer's fines or extra expense which the shipper may be called upon to bear. *(See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 19.)*

United States Tariff Concessions To Czechoslovakia in Effect

Tariff items negotiated with Czechoslovakia at Geneva put into effect April 21 by Presidential proclamation—Some items of interest to Canadian exporters.

By Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service

By Presidential proclamation of April 22, 1948, the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with respect to the tariff items negotiated with Czechoslovakia are put into effect as of April 21. The United States tariff concessions which are now brought into effect, some of which will be of interest to Canadian exporters, are as follows:

Par. No.		Former rate of duty	New rate of duty
212	Household tableware and kitchenware of china and porcelain, decorated, etc., not containing 25 per cent or more of bone..	10 cts. per doz. and 70% ad val.	10 cts. per doz. and 45% ad val.
217	Glass bottles, etc., holding more than one pint	1 ct. per lb.,	½ ct. per lb.
218–b	Glass fusible enamel rods and canes	65% ad val.	32½% ad val.
218–c	Illuminating articles of every description, wholly or in chief value of glass:		
,	Prisms, chandeliers	60% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Globes and shades	70% ad val.	45% ad val.
	Other	60% ad val.	30% ad val.
218–e	Glass bottles and jars to be used for toilet preparations:		
,	Produced by automatic machine	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
	Produced otherwise than by automatic machine:		
	Bottles unfilled	75% ad val.	50% ad val.
	Jars unfilled	75% ad val.	37½% ad val.
	Bottles and jars for holding merchandise other than toilet preparations	75% ad val.	37½% ad val.
218–f	Table and kitchen articles and utensils, and all articles not specially provided for of glass, decorated in any manner:		
	If known as bubble glass	60% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Christmas tree ornaments	60% ad val.	50% ad val.
	Others valued at less than $1 each	60% ad val.	50% ad val.
218–g	Glass table and kitchen articles when pressed and unpolished	50% ad val.	25% ad val.
230–d	Glass and manufactures of glass, not specially provided for, other than pressed	50% ad val.	40% ad val.
339	Table, household, kitchen and hospital utensils, composed of iron or steel and enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses	5 cts. per lb. and 15% ad val.	2½ cts. per lb. and 7½% ad val.
348	Snap fasteners valued at not more than $1.66⅔ per hundred:		
	Not mounted on tape	55% ad val.	27½% ad val.
	Mounted on tape	60% ad val.	30% ad val.
350	Safety pins	35% ad val.	22½% ad val.
397	Slide fasteners valued over 4 cents each..	66% ad val.	40% ad val.
412	Folding rules of wood	60% ad val.	40% ad val.
412	Bentwood furniture	42½% ad val.	30% ad val.
412	Manufactures of wood or bark:		
	Spoons, forks, etc.	33⅓% ad val.	17½% ad val.
	Others (except handles, athletic goods, vehicles, etc.)	33⅓% ad val.	25% ad val.
710	Bryndza cheese, in casks	7 cts. per lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	3½ cts. per lb. but not less than 17½% ad val.
780	Hops, valued 50 cts. or more per pound...	24 cts. per lb.	12 cts. per lb.

Par. No.		Former rate of duty	New rate of duty
780	Lupulin	$1.50 per lb.	75 cts. per lb.
909	Cotton terry-woven fabrics and manufactures	40% ad val.	22½ cts. per lb. but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val.
911–a	Cotton towels. Jacquard-figured, valued at 10 cents or more each	40% ad val.	22½ cts. per lb. but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val.
911–b	Sheets and pillowcases of cotton	25% ad val.	20% ad val.
915	Cotton gloves and mittens made of knit fabric, valued at $1.50 or more per dozen pairs	60% ad val.	$1.50 per doz. pairs but not less than 30% nor more than 60% ad val.
1309	Gloves and mittens, knit or crocheted of rayon or other synthetic textiles:		
	Valued less than $1.50 per dozen pairs	45 cts. per lb. and 65% ad val.	27½ cts. per lb. and 65% ad val.
	Valued at $1.50 or more per dozen pairs	45 cts. per lb. and 65% ad val.	27½ cts. per lb. and 32½% ad val.
1413	Wall pockets of paper	35% ad val.	17½% ad val.
1503	Fabrics and articles of beads not ornamented	60% ad val.	30% ad val.
1503	Beads of synthetic resin	75% ad val.	37½% ad val.
1503	Beads in imitation of precious or semi-precious stones	45% ad val.	22½% ad val.
1503	Spangles not specially provided for	35% ad val.	27½% ad val.
1503	Beads, including bugles, not specially provided for	35% ad val.	17½% ad val.
1510	Buttons made in imitation of or similar to pearl or shell buttons	1½ ct. per line per gross and 25% ad val.	¾ ct. per line per gross and 12½% ad val.
1510	Buttons not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of any compound of casein, etc.	45% ad val.	22½% ad val.
1513	Toys of rubber	70% ad val.	50% ad val.
1513	Toys in form of musical instruments:		
	Stringed or accordion	70% ad val.	35% ad val.
	Other	70% ad val.	50% ad val.
1518	Artificial fruits, flowers, etc., and articles thereof not specially provided for:		
	When composed of yarns, threads, filaments, etc.	90% ad val.	60% ad val.
	When composed of other material (except artificial flowers or feathers)	60% ad val.	45% ad val.
1527–c	Articles designed to be worn or carried on the person valued not above $5 per dozen pieces:		
	Ladies' hand bags set with rhinestones; buckles; and collar, cuff and dress buttons	110% ad val.	55% ad val.
	Other (except cigar and cigarette lighters and parts)	110% ad val.	65% ad val.
1528	Imitation precious stones:		
	Cut, etc.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Not cut, etc.	60% ad val.	30% ad val.
1530–e	Boots and shoes or other footwear of leather:		
	McKay sewed, other than skating boots attached to ice skates	30% ad val.	20% ad val.
	Having moulded soles laced to uppers.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Other (except huaraches, etc.)	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
1530–e	Boots and shoes or other footwear with uppers in chief value of materials other than leather with soles of leather	35% ad val.	20% ad val.

Par. No.		Former rate of duty	New rate of duty
1537–b	Boots, shoes or other footwear wholly or in chief value of India rubber.....	25% ad val.	$1.50 per dozen pairs, but not less than 12½% nor more than 25% ad val.
1541–a	Brass wind musical instruments	40% ad val.	$2.00 each but not less than 20% nor more than 30% ad val.
1541–a	Concertinas and other accordions	40% ad val.	25% ad val.
1541–a	Cases for musical instruments	50% ad val.	25% ad val.
1541–b	Violins, violas, etc.		
	Valued at less than $50 each.....	$1.25 each and 35% ad val.	$1.25 each and 30% ad val.
	Valued at $50 or more and less than $100 each	$1.25 each and 35% ad val.	$1.25 each and 25% ad val.
	Valued at $100 or more	$1.25 each and 35% ad val.	$1.25 each and 17½% ad val.
1541–b	Unassembled parts of any instrument provided for in the preceding item.....	40% ad val.	30% ad val.
1544	Rosaries (except of precious metals).....	15% or 30% ad val.	15% ad val.
1549–a	Pencils filled with black lead or copy or indelible lead	50 cts. per gross and 30% ad val.	50 cts. per gross and 15% ad val.
1549–b	Copy or indelible leads	40% ad val.	20% ad val.

Import and Exchange Regulations of French Equatorial Africa Relaxed

Supplementary measures apply only to transactions which do not involve drain on government's reserves—Importers have control of Canadian dollars to their credit abroad—New measures applicable to two lists of commodities.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE, April 9, 1948.—Resulting from the financial measures adopted by France on the occasion of the devaluation of the franc, and with a view to providing additional goods that are badly needed in French Equatorial Africa, the authorities of the French African colony have adopted certain measures supplementary to the normal control of imports and foreign exchange. The new regulations apply solely to transactions which do not involve any drain whatever on the extremely meagre exchange available to the French colonial government. In effect they simply permit firms to use such foreign exchange as they hold abroad and which is not now under the control of the "Office des Changes".

These firms now have the right to use such funds for the importation of certain specified goods and to pay for their transportation and other expenses involved. Two separate classifications are envisaged:

1. Operations resulting from exchange made available abroad before December 26, 1945.

(*a*) Goods listed in schedule A may be imported without licence.

(*b*) Goods listed in schedule B may be imported subject to a licence.

2. Operations resulting from exchange made available abroad after December 26, 1945:

Goods listed in schedules A and B may be imported subject to a licence.

It is pointed out that exchange resulting from expired import licences is not to be considered as exchange available abroad and must be used

exclusively for the completion of orders for which it was granted. The new regulation, which is of a purely exceptional nature, does not in any way alter the normal exchange conservation program maintained by the government of French Equatorial Africa.

With particular reference to Canada, the authorities in Brazzaville state that the new regulation will apply to the extent that individual importers in French Equatorial Africa may have legal control of Canadian dollars abroad. The amount, if any, involved is not considered to be large.

Goods Listed in Schedule A

Poultry (dead); domestic rabbits (dead); bacon; fresh-water fish, fresh or preserved in the fresh state; fish not further processed than salted, dried or smoked; vegetables and plants, fresh or similar; tea; vanilla; pepper; oatmeal, semolina, cleaned or perled cereals; crushed, cooked or flaked grains; other flours and semolina; malt; hops; raw vegetable materials for tanning purposes; eggs; bouillon and meat extracts; fish prepared or preserved; beet, cane and similar sugars (saccharose); other sugars; molasses; preparations of vegetables, herbs, fruits and other plants or parts of plants; roasted chicory; yeast; beer; talc; asbestos; mica; slate; vegetable tanning extracts; animal, vegetable or mineral colouring materials; dyes, varnishes, paints, putty, inks, crayons; manufactures of paper and paperboard; converted paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets; roofing slates; manufactures of asbestos not otherwise specified; linings for brakes, clutches and friction elements; heat-insulating materials; manufactures of mica not otherwise specified; manufactures of other minerals not otherwise specified; firebricks of kieseghur; drain pipes; paving and facing tiles of common clay; bricks; floor and roofing tiles; paving stones, slabs and bricks, burnt or vitrified; cast iron, in ingots and pigs; ferro-alloys; scrap iron; unfabricated copper, lead and alloys; metal structures, tanks, cisterns, metallic packing cables, grates, wire netting, chains, springs, nails, bolts, nuts, screws; hand tools, cutlery, household articles, hardware and locks; boilers, motors, hydraulic, pneumatic and thermic machines; equipment for hoisting and handling mining and earth-moving machinery, hoists, ore-crushing and -sifting machines, machinery and equipment for ceramics, glassmaking, smelting and foundry work; apparatus and instruments for the treatment and protection of crops, aviculture and apiculture equipment not otherwise specified; farm equipment not otherwise specified; other agricultural equipment not otherwise specified; dairy, winery, cider, flour-milling and other machinery and equipment for the preparation of cereals and dried vegetables; machines and apparatus for the food industry; machines and apparatus for the chemical paper, printing, textile, hide and leather industries and conditioning equipment; valves, bearings, transmission machinery and mechanical parts in general; electric generators, motors, transformers and converters; batteries and accumulators and electrical equipment and appliances; meters, instruments and apparatus for measuring, verification and control.

Goods Listed in Schedule B

Wines; fresh meat; milk; butter; alimentary pastes; rice; cheese; salt; all metals; all cotton textiles; all articles of jute; all iron and steel products; all manufactures of metal, including household utensils; roofing sheets; tools and spare parts; all machinery and mechanical equipment for industrial use; boats; pick-ups.

Invitations for International Trade Fair

Invitations to the Canadian International Trade Fair may be obtained by buyers on application to the Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto. Requests should be made in writing on the letterhead of the company concerned, and indicate the position of the applicant and the products in which he is directly interested. A buyer may be defined as someone who has the authority to purchase goods on behalf of his firm, or to commit his company to the sale of a product.

The trade fair is being held from May 31 to June 12, but will be restricted to businessmen, except on Saturdays, when the general public will be admitted to view the various displays.

Increased Demand for Platinum Benefits South African Industry

Excessive world output and resulting low prices adversely affected South African production—Industry revived with heavy demand in wartime—Recovery of osmiridium as by-product of gold-mining industry a valuable asset.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

JOHANNESBURG, February 25, 1948.—Platinum production in South Africa and the position of this country as a potential source of supply for this valuable industrial metal have attracted attention as a result of the increased world demand.

The occurrences of platinum in South Africa have been known for many years. Over twenty years ago, according to a report in the South African *Mining and Engineering Journal,* it seemed likely that the prosperity of the industry in South Africa was assured. This hope was short-lived, however, because of the sudden increase in the production of platinum and the platinum group of metals from Canadian copper-nickel deposits, which changed the whole world supply position. Between 1930 and 1939, states the *Journal,* the world output rose from 290,000 ounces to nearly 550,000 ounces.

Low Prices Curtail Output

At the time this exceeded world demand, resulting in a sharp drop in the world price as well as in practical cessation of production in South Africa. Technical difficulties in the treatment of the ore and the consequent high costs of production brought activity in the Transvaal to a virtual standstill. Production in the Union fell from 61,074 ounces in 1930 to less than 25,000 ounces in 1932, at which time only one producer remained in operation in the Transvaal.

With the outbreak of the war, consumption of platinum rose rapidly from a reported 476,000 ounces in 1937 to 790,000 ounces in 1942. As a result of the extensive wartime use of this metal, production in South Africa was resumed, rising to 76,318 ounces. During the first seven months of 1947, production of platinum metallics totalled 53,919 ounces as compared with 57,091 ounces in the same period of 1946, while the production of platinum matte totalled 935 tons as compared with 868 tons (of 2,000 pounds). This matte is reported to contain approximately 43 ounces per ton of platinum group metals and gold, 25 per cent copper and 40 per cent nickel.

Production of Osmiridium Extensive

According to the Union Department of Mines, South Africa has for many years been a leading producer of osmiridium, with a production of between 5,000 and 7,000 ounces per annum. Osmiridium is a natural alloy of osmium and iridium and is recovered as a by-product of the Witwatersrand gold-mining industry. At present there is only one main producer in the Union, the Rustenburg Platinum Mines, Limited, in the Rustenburg District, Transvaal. This mine has a reported quarterly production of approximately 19,670 ounces of platinum metallics and 300 tons of matte, corresponding to an annual production of approximately 78,000 ounces of metallics and 1,200 tons of matte carrying 43 ounces per ton of platinum metals.

This company, which is capitalized at £500,000, has a crushing capacity of 28,000 tons monthly. The output of platinum concentrates and matte has made possible the export to the United Kingdom for treatment of over 50,000 ounces of platinum metals per year. It was announced in 1947 that the capacity of the plant was to be doubled and, according to the annual report of the company, this will be achieved before the end of 1948.

Transfers in Trade Commissioner Service

Richard Grew Posted to New Delhi

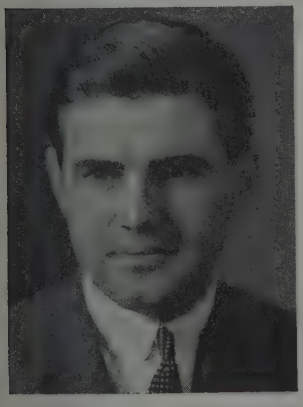
Richard Grew

Richard Grew, who has been Commercial Secretary for Canada in Bombay since the early part of 1947, is now stationed in New Delhi, where he is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the same capacity. Canada will continue to maintain an office in Bombay, however, with C. R. Gallow as Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Mr. Grew was born at Newtonville, Mass., and came to Canada at an early age. His preliminary education was received at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and he received a B.A. degree from the University of Toronto, where he specialized in political science.

Joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in October, 1925, he was posted to Kobe, Japan, as assistant trade commissioner, in December, 1926. Mr. Grew was transferred to Calcutta in March, 1929, as assistant trade commissioner in charge of that office, and was promoted trade commissioner the following year. He returned to Kobe in September, 1930, and was transferred to Tokyo eight months later. Mr. Grew was appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at Oslo, Norway, in March, 1936, and was forced to flee with Mrs. Grew after the German army invaded that country. They were captured and interned in Germany, but were released in 1942, when Mr. Grew proceeded to Cairo as trade commissioner.

R. Campbell Smith Posted to St. John's, Nfld.



R. Campbell Smith

Robert Campbell Smith, who was formerly Acting Trade Commissioner for Canada in Cairo, has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, effective May 19, 1948. He will succeed J. C. Britton, who has been stationed in that country for the last five years, during three of which he was Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Mr. Smith was born in Vancouver, B.C., in March, 1918, and graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Commerce degree at the age of twenty-one. He entered the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, and saw active service until his retirement in September, 1945. He then joined

the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, as an assistant trade commissioner, and was posted to Cairo in June, 1946.

On his return to Canada, Mr. Britton will make a tour of the Dominion, commencing in the Maritime Provinces.

C. R. Gallow Arrives in Bombay

C. R. Gallow

Charles Reid Gallow, formerly assistant trade commissioner for Canada in charge of the Hong Kong office, has arrived in Bombay, where he will be Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada. He succeeds Richard Grew, who has been transferred to New Delhi.

Mr. Gallow was born in Toronto in September, 1913, and graduated from the University of Toronto with a B.A. degree. After serving with the Canadian Army from September, 1939, till November, 1945, he joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, as an assistant trade commissioner, being posted to Hong Kong in July, 1946.

Brazil Buys Codfish from Norway with Coffee

São Paulo, April 15, 1948.—(FTS)—Brazil and Norway have reached an agreement, whereby Norwegian codfish will be exchanged for Brazilian coffee. Norway has arranged to pay for the coffee in crowns, while Brazil will pay for the codfish in cruzeiros. Consequently, no dollar transfer is involved, and importers of codfish do not have to pay the surcharge of five per cent that is applicable to all dollar transfers abroad.

It is understood that this agreement will not be affected by the new import regulations, recently imposed by the Brazilian Government, which submit practically all imports to a system of prior import licence. These new regulations are dollar protective measures, which do not apply in the case of codfish from Norway, if imported against coffee. Consequently, an import licence becomes more or less of a formality.

Canadian Textile Buyers Invited to Visit Manchester Chamber of Commerce

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester, have set up a special bureau for the convenience of Canadian buyers calling at the Chamber. They are in a position to act as an initial screen for buyers and, in many instances, would be able to place them in direct contact with suppliers of the goods which they are seeking.

The Chamber recently conducted a survey of their various textile export sections and some two hundred firms, many of whom will be entering the market for the first time, have signified their interest in extending their business in the Canadian market. In many cases, patterns and samples have been lodged with the special bureau. As the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is most anxious to receive buyers and to do all they can to assist them, they urge that the fullest use be made of the facilities they offer.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Shipments to Bolivia Require Documents Visaed in Montreal

All shipments of Canadian merchandise destined for Bolivia must be covered by documents arranged and visaed in the office of the Consulate General of Bolivia in Montreal. This means that the practice of submitting documents to consulates situated outside of Canada, as for example New York, is no longer permissible. The Consul General advises that Canadian exporters may obtain full details regarding the regulations governing exports to Bolivia from his office in Montreal.

Eire Announces Import Quotas for Spark Plugs and Springs

Dublin, April 7, 1948.—(FTS)—By two Orders of the Eire Government, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced as follows:

Sparking plugs and component parts thereof.—30,000 articles for the period May 1, 1948, to October 31, 1948. This is equal in amount to that announced for the last similar quota period.

Laminated springs of iron or steel.—Quota fixed at a value of £30,000 for the period April 1, 1948, to September 30, 1948. The previous six months quota was valued at £10,000.

United Kingdom Revokes Open General Licence for Cement

London, April 13, 1948.—(FTS)—The Open General Licence, which permitted imports of calcareous cement, ground or unground, consigned from any country, has been revoked, effective as from April 8. Imports after that date are prohibited except under the authority of an import licence for each individual transaction.

Hotel Accommodation Soon Available for Businessmen Visiting Germany

Frankfurt, April 2, 1948.—(FTS)—Nine hotels in the United States zone, formerly in use by the army, have been de-requisitioned and turned back to their former German owner-managers for the exclusive accommodation of foreign businessmen who can pay for services in hard currency. Extensive repairs and alterations are being made to the hotels which, when thrown open to overseas visitors, will compare favourably with first-class establishments.

All of the foreign exchange proceeds realized from the new system of hotel service as provided by German management will accrue to the general export fund of the bizonal area, and thus will directly benefit the general economy.

Visiting businessmen, who at present are accommodated at United States army installations in the United States occupation areas, will be required after April 30, 1948, to patronize the German hotel service. They will pay their hotel expenses through the use of travel coupons, which are to be placed on sale at travel bureaus, American Express Company offices, etc.

Businessmen will be permitted to sponsor German guests at the hotels. It is anticipated that accommodation will be available for approximately 900 businessmen.

The hotels now being put in readiness for foreign visitors include the following: Ritter's Park Hotel, Bad Homburg; Four Seasons, Munich; Augusta Hotel, Augsburg; Gruener Wald Hotel, Wiesbaden; Park Hotel, Nuremburg; Ketterer Hotel, Stuttgart; Park Hotel, Berlin-Dahlem; National Hotel, Karlsruhe; and the Columbus Hotel, Bremen.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later .

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East			
Lourenço Marques..	May 12-24	*Indore*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	May 19-22	*Hants County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques..	May 25-30	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques..	May 26-June 8	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	June 11-23	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	June 25-30	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques..	June 26-July 9	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	June	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques..	July 12-24	*Fantee*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	July	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
Beira.....	May 12-24	*Indore*	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	June 26-July 9	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Mombasa.....	June	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa.....	July	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
	May 12-24	*Indore*	Elder Dempster
	May 19-22	*Hants County*	March Shipping
Africa-South—	May 25-30	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
Cape Town.....	May 26-June 8	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	June 11-23	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
East London.....	June 25-30	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
Durban.....	June 26-July 9	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
	June	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
	July 12-24	*Fantee*	Elder Dempster
	July	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	May 18-21	*Bowmonte*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	May 24-26	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal, Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	June 21-25	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Australia—			
Brisbane.....			
Sydney.....	Late May	*A Ship*	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			New Zealand Line
Adelaide.....			
Belgian Congo—			
Matadi.....	May 19-22	*Hants County*	March Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp	May 10–15	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	May 12	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
Antwerp	May 15	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping
Antwerp	May 17–23	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	May 18	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	May 24–29	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	May 26	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	May 29–June 5	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	May 30	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
Antwerp	Early June	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	June 2–9	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	June 5	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 7	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 12–17	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	June 15	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
Antwerp	June 15	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 28–July 5	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	May 24–26	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Celebes—			
Macassar	May 26–29	*Steel Advocate*	Isthmian Steamships
Ceylon—			
Colombo	May 15–25	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Colombo	May 20–25	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	June 5	*Merchant Prince*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	June 15–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Colombo	June 20	*Derwenthall*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	May 15–25	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	June 5–9	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai	June 12–16	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai	June 15–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla, Cartagena	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	May 12–15	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	June 1–15	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	June 11–16	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Havana	May 12–15	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	May 12–14	*Erland*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	June 1–5	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin	May 31	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin, Cork	May 31	*Irish Ash*	Shipping Limited
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said	May 8–14	*Calchas*	Cunard Donaldson
Suez	May 27–June 2	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria, Port Said	May 20–25	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Finland—			
Helsinki	May 12–14	*Erland*	Swedish American
Helsinki	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	May 10–15	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	May 17–23	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	May 24–29	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	May 29–June 5	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	June 12–17	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	June 28	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	May 11–17	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Marseilles	June 2–9	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	May 10–15	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
Hamburg	May 17–23	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	May 24–29	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	Early June	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Gibraltar	May 20–28	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
	June 10–18	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
	June 20–27	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	May 20–28	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	June 1–5	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	May 15–25	*Bayside*	March Shipping
	June 5–9	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
	June 12–16	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 15–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
India—			
Karachi, Bombay	May 15–25	*Bayside*	March Shipping
	May 20–25	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
Madras	June 5	*Merchant Prince*	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta	June 15–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
	June 20	*Derwenthall*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
West Coast Ports	May 11–17	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
	May 20–28	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
	June 10–18	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Naples, Genoa	June 20–27	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	May 8–14	*Calchas*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 26–29	*Steel Advocate*	Isthmian Steamships
	May 27–June 2	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	May 20–28	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	May 12–15	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—	May 10–15	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
	May 12	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	May 17–23	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
	May 18	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
Amsterdam	May 24–29	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	May 26	*Prins Johan Willem Friso.*	Shipping Limited
	June 2	*Prins Willem Van Oranje.*	Shipping Limited
	Early June	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 5	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
	June 15	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—Con.			
Rotterdam	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
Rotterdam	May 29–June 5	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	May 30	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam	June 12–17	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	June 15	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam	June 28–July 5	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya	May 8–14	*Calchas*	Cunard Donaldson
Batavia, Soerabaya	May 27–June 2	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Batavia, Soerabaya	May 26–29	*Steel Advocate*	Isthmian Steamships
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao	June 11–16	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	May 10–13	*Blue Peter II* (r)	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	May 26–29	*Blue Peter II* (r)	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	June 10–13	*Blue Peter II* (r)	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin	Late May	*Port Halifax*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	June 3	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	May 12–14	*Erland*	Swedish American
Kristiansand	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
Stavanger	May 15	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
Bergen	June 5	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 25	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila	June 5–9	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
Manila	June 12–16	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdansk	May 12–14	*Erland*	Swedish American
Gdansk	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
Portugal—			
Lisbon	May 20–28	*Italo Marsano*	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon	June 10–18	*Mount Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon	June 20–27	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Singapore	May 8–14	*Calchas*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 15–25	*Bayside*	March Shipping
	May 26–29	*Steel Advocate*	Isthmian Steamships
	May 27–June 2	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 15–25	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	May 12–14	*Erland*	Swedish American
	May 13–19	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	May 27–June 3	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Bristol	May 14–18	*New York City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	May 20–27	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	May 30–June 8	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom— Con.			
Liverpool	May 9–17	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	May 14–19	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 16–21	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	May 21–28	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 31	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	June 3	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
London	May 8–15	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	May 11–17	*Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	May 21–28	*Vandalia*	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	May 10–15	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 19–22	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	May 24–26	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	June 21–25	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Maracaibo	May 15–20	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira, Maracaibo	June 11–16	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	May 12–15	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	June 1–5	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Bermuda	May 11–20	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
	May 14–22	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	May 25–June 3	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 8–17	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamsihips
Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	May 11–20	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
	May 14–22	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	May 25–June 3	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 8–17	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Jamaica	May 12–15	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
	May 14–22	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas, Jamaica	May 15–21	**Canadian Leader*	Canadian National
British Guiana	May 11–20	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
	May 14–22	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	May 28–June 3	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 8–17	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	May 25–28	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	May 21–24	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	June 1–3	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. Pierre et Miquelon	May 21–24	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
London	May 18–22	*Mahronda* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Jamaica	May 25–28	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Bermuda	May 18–21	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
Bermuda St. Kitts Antigua Montserrat Dominica St. Lucia Barbados St. Vincent Grenada Trinidad British Guiana	May 20–28	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	June 11–12	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	June 11–12	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	June 11–12	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Mexico—			
Veracruz	May 24	*Sea Trader*	McLean Kennedy
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	May 11–15	*Manchester Commerce* (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira Puerto Cabello	June 11–12	*Wentworth Park*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East			
Lourenço Marques Beira	June 8	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town Port Elizabeth East London Durban	June 8	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—			
Melbourne, Sydney	May 20	*Waihemo*	Canadian Australasian
Hobart, Sydney, Melbourne	June 1	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Newcastle, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	June	*Mangarella*	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	May 20	*Port en Bessin*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	May 26	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	June 18	*Argentina*	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	June 30	*Panama*	Gardner Johnson
Burma—			
Rangoon	May 14–15	*China Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	May 19	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Balboa	June 12	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	June 30	*Santa Flavia*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	June 1	*Coastal Adventurer* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	June 15	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	May 14–15	*China Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Colombo	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta	June 12	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	June 30	*Santa Flavia*	Gardner Johnson
China—			
Shanghai	May 21–22	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Shanghai	May 28–29	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
Shanghai	May 18	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar	June 22	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	June 12	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	June 30	*Santa Flavia*	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura, Barranquilla	May 19	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	June 1	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas	June 15	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	June 12	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	June 30	*Santa Flavia*	Gardner Johnson
Finland—			
Helsinki	May 26	*Golden Gate*	Gardner Johnson
Helsinki	June 18	*Argentina*	Gardner Johnson
Helsinki	June 30	*Panama*	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre	May 20	*Port en Bessin*	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	May 12	*Samuel Colt*	Empire Shipping
Salonica	May 30	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose	May 19	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
San Jose	May 28	*Coastal Adventurer* (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Honduras—			
Amapala	June 1	*Coastal Adventurer* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Amapala	June 15	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong	May	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	May 18	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
	May 21–22	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	June	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 22	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay, Karachi	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	May 14–15	*China Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Calcutta	June 5	*Höegh Silvermoon*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa	May 12	*Samuel Colt*	Empire Shipping
Naples	May 22	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama	May 21–22	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Yokohama	May 28–29	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
Malaya—			
Penang	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham	May 14–15	*China Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Mexico—			
Acapulco	June 1	*Coastal Adventurer* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo	June 15	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	May 20	*Port en Bessin*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Soerabaya	June 5	*Höegh Silvermoon*	Dingwall Cotts
	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight*	Dingwall Cotts
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin	May 15	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Auckland, Wellington	June 1	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua—			
Corinto	June 1	*Coastal Adventurer* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Corinto	June 15	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Peru—			
Callao, Talara, Ilo, Lobitos, Mollendo	June 12	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
	June 30	*Santa Flavia*	Gardner Johnson
Philippines—	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
Manila, Iloilo, Cebu	May 21–22	*Washington Mail*	American Mail Line
	May 28–29	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
	June 10	*Höegh Silverlight*	Dingwall Cotts
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Manila, Iloilo	June 5	*Hoegh Silvermoon*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—Con.			
Manila	May	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Manila	May 14–15	*China Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Manila	May 18	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Manila	June	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Manila	June 22	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
Salvador—			
La Union, La Libertad	May 19	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
La Union, La Libertad, San Salvador	June 1 June 15	*Coastal Adventurer* (r) *Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Singapore	May 14 May 14–15 June 14	*Bougainville* *China Mail* (r) *Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie American Mail Line Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands—			
Papeete	May 15	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	June 1	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	May 26	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Helsingborg	June 18	*Argentina*	Gardner Johnson
Malmo, Stockholm	June 30	*Panama*	Gardner Johnson
Tonga—			
Nukualofa	May 20	*Waihemo*	Canadian Australasian
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	May 17–21	*Pacific Importer*	Furness Pacific
Manchester	Late June	*Pacific Shipper*	Furness Pacific
London	May	*Corrientes*	Balfour Guthrie
London	May 26	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	June	*Parthenia*	Balfour Guthrie
London	June 18	*Argentina*	Gardner Johnson
London	June 30	*Panama*	Gardner Johnson
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo	May 19	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping

Hannover Trade Fair, 1948, to be Held in May and June

The Hannover Trade Fair will be held from May 22, 1948, to June 5, 1948. Visitors will be permitted to stay at Hannover three days (and nights), but extensions may be granted in exceptional cases. Canadian businessmen desiring to visit the Fair must be sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Further details and sponsorship may be obtained on request from the European Area Trade Officer, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

British Automobiles Arrive in Canada

Ninety-two British automobiles, fourteen vans, one six-ton chassis and two three-ton chassis were included in the cargo of the Canadian Pacific freighter *Beaverdell,* which arrived in Montreal on April 26 from London and Antwerp. She inaugurated the summer season for this company, which has scheduled fifty-two arrivals and departures for Montreal. The *S.S. Empress of Canada* will be joined in the transatlantic service next September by the *S.S. Empress of France,* known before the war as the *Duchess of Bedford.*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commisssioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown. Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft. Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist). City Mutual Building. Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—Yves Lamontagne. Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 114.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597 and 470-708.)

Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building. 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Apr. 26	Nominal Quotations May 3
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2500	·2500
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0046	·0046
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	·2059	·2059
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	3·2402
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5629	·5629
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Copies of this publication, prepared by the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents abroad.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Prepared for distribution abroad, in an effort to stimulate the export sale of potatoes, this illustrated folder specifies the six varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, the classes of seed, and the three classifications. Other information of interest to prospective purchasers is included.

"Foreign Trade"

Reprint of January 4, 1947, anniversary issue, containing articles on the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, the history of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and preceding weekly publications, short reports from trade commissioners throughout the world on their respective territories, with illustrations.

Economic Reviews

Reports on economic conditions in various countries, reproduced from the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*, as follows:

Argentina
Australia
British West Indies and British Guiana
Central America
Chile
Colombia and Venezuela
French North Africa
India
New Zealand

Reprints of Special Reports

Articles appearing in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade* have been reprinted in pamphlet form for distribution by commodity officers and others receiving enquiries on the subject concerned, as follows:

Industrial Development in Canada
Canadian Toy Industry
German Industrial Plants Available for Reparation
The Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones of Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information concerning Canadian foreign trade is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to which application should be made. This is issued on an annual, quarterly and monthly basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook* and a number of reports on specific commodities.

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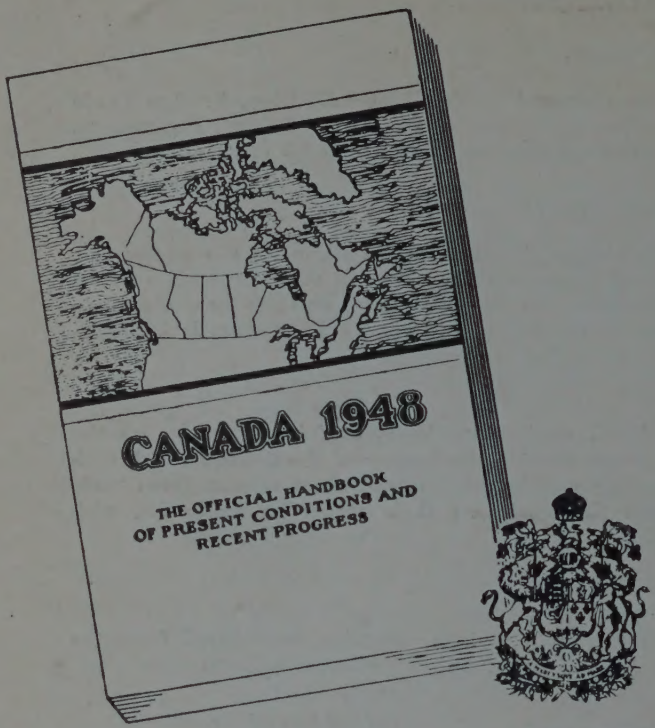

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